G CORRESPONDENCE

HAVANA, June 30, 1851. Much Sickness-Departure the Pizzaro-Improvements in Ha

this time, but it would ry himself to get at that same, confounded epidemic, which some se," prevails. It has visited every a, sending to their beds half the h, politely leaving the others to tend s fortunate relations. As I have had just describe it to you, that you may ourself that you are not here to have trial of it. It commences with a tickble sensation in the region of the paan ugly impression on your mind that a mehow have got twisted about there; uantityof water begins to course through hat it requires a very little stretch of to suppose that useful member transurn cock, which will leak in spite of

rs to screw it tight. Mine cost me handkerchiefs, one after the other. mes a luli, then a cough so distressing wing well nigh split your lungs, throws burning fever, and aches your poor bones by which time it leaves you looking carecrow than your former self. Such is epidemic which the Simpre Fidelisihad (and I verily believe there is not one escaped it,) to distract their attention two weeks. Half the government eme down with it. The hands employed in rge establishments have suffered more or it, and our sweet friends of the well known

it, and our sweet friends of the well known a were, for some time, considering whether hey should close their establishment for a s, seeing that so many of their young men constated with the universally detested epilindeed, one hears of nothing else but the vailing topic, as to whether you've had it, widd you get over it? Dee and his Fillibusteres? are tectotally for The faithfuls having got the deaguest them have more important fish to fry, or very likely, that should the expedition at landing just now, the epidemic would prove an a match for the bravest among them, their forces, and making them beat a retreat ter than on a former mermorable cocasion. To, most fortunately, it has not proved very dit is to be hoped that now that the rainy as at last fairly set in, (the epidemic being I to the long drought we have experienced ar,) that we shall have it thoroughly washed it.

Captain General and his family have rehis quinta La Molinas, delightfully situated and of the Incon Pasco, just at the foot of the Principe, but even there the audacious presumed to enter, as well as in the palace principe, out even, as well as in the palace resumed to enter, as well as in the palace, for the Government Secretary, General as been confined to his bed several days, for so extensively circulated and believed city, a week or two buck, respecting the bark Diana having been found on the lis, with her docks evered with blood, on by the crew, &c., is, as I thought, un-

Pizzaro left this some time ago, for your

e Pizzaro left this some time ago, for your having on board the Count Virlanneva and y, his Excellency Don Juan Parejo and la ty, Queen Christina's agent here, Gen. Carrillo, exercal other persons of distinction. The Bristamer Comway also left this on the 12th ias., Mr. Kennedy, H. B. M.'s Commissary Judge, rrly M. P. for Tiverton.

O Captain General goes on steadily in his imments of the city; indeed, Havana and its seem to be his constant study. He recontly ed a desire to the effect that the houses bok all the better if their fronts were touched e, which has been done, with very few exand the town has quite a charming ap, with its houses rainted anew of all the the lainbow. He has made a beautiful in the Plaza des Armas, of what was formere grass plot; and the passess and other ful drives, which you know so well, never well taken care of as now.

her outlet from the city is in a fair way of ion, it is from the Calle de Chacon, opposite to the Teatro del Circo, which we very beneficial to the residents of that the city, and has long been required. He orecently organized a police, pretty much on me footing as that of the large cities of so They are said already to have proved seful in many instances. An edicient police much required in Havana, and it is to be now that we shall hear less of those atrochich were too frequent some time back. Even we are constantly startled by some appalling function, which freezes the blood to hear reconty resterday the neighborhood of the Calle istad, so early as 7 in the morning, were horat learning that a Doctor Barrera, his wife, lid in the arms, had been brutally murded were found in different parts of the ten in a pool of blood. On the night of the ten in a pool of blood. On the night of the ten in a pool of blood. On the night of the ten in the back is the mine of the ten in the control of the calle in the pool of blood. On the night of the ten in the calle of the calle of the calle of the calle of the and in the arms, had been brutally murd were found in different parts of the
ach in a pool of blood. On the night of the
smingo Hernandez, a young man of nineor twenty years of age, was also discovered
sinated just without the walls of the city his sts rifled, and two frightful stabs in the back, ing that the dastardly wretches had struck the young fellow from behind, for the purpose of mg him.

Let Pinyaro got safe back here, from your port, orday, about three P. M.

Pinyare got safe back here, from your port,

The Watering Places. OUE PASHIONABLE CORRESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 2, 1851.

respects for the Season at Saratoga-Improvements at the United States Hotel-Appearance of the Ground:-Laws against Gambling-Lacense of Shopkeepers-Life at the Springs-Arrival of Hotel Officials-Dancing School-The Bloomer Costume—A Ludierous Scene—Congress Hall—Union Hall—The Fete of the Season—What shall it be?— Merald in Suratoga-Visiters at the Unitel lates Hotel.

ratoga is, to the summer travelling, pleasureng world, what, New York is to the business the central mart. The proprietors of ner resorts elsewhere ask, invariably, "What ng at Saratoga?" in order to form an estiof their own prospects. If the business of blic houses here be a true index to the comeson, it is destined to be a glorious one. ere is more company here now than is usual at is period, and the Messrs. Marvin have orders ad for a large number of rooms. There are eady some two hundred in the nouse, and arrie, of course, by every train of cars. The United States Hotel has all the freshness of a new estabisiment. The house has undergone most thorough epairs since last year, and some improvements ave been added which will greatly enhance the mfort of boarders. The porch on Broadway has a rebuilt, and the row of trees pearest the removed; this is provement renders the ienade on that side of the house more pleasant

ever. The old trees had become large and sive, and there are still plenty left for purposes hade and verdure. The entire winter and was devoted to painting and repairing ere is not a room in the house that has indergone all necessary renovation. There been an abundance of rain in this vicinity the season, so that the lawn and shrubabout the grounds look as bright and tiful as alternate sunshine and showers can The trees in the onelosure have rown a respectable size—some, indeed, tower lastly enough for forest ernaments. Careful has done what it could for them, and altobey form a beautiful grove. The utmost on to have the birds undisturbed, and s, that kundreds of them have built their are bringing up their tender broods, in and elms near the house. It costs no le to protect the feathered tribe: but

> one eye on the trees while engaged in occupation; and we be to the urchin the grounds bird-nesting, thus sub or extremities to the switch of the of Saratoga, seeing the ill effects ely to result from the prevalence ured from the Legislature, at rged charter privileges, which

to enact a local law against

itentiary.

reprietor of the halr-dressing saloon,

extensives in a ten same penalities. It is not, of course, expected that the leave will atto-gether prevent sporting, but they will at least keep shameless gambling in check, and render gaming oun-popular, as a general thing, that young med with large purses and small experience will not naturally flost into the vorter of leas as they used to do. Condirmed players, and men who are canough acquainted with the world to take care of themselves under any circumstances, may, and doubless will, even mow, shumit to the dampers of the visible. Thesis, "Gloth," and "beard." Such persons its always against them, and if they have a mind to pay the cost, they will never be in want of implements. Gambling laws are not made for such men; they would be ineflectual if they were. If the young and inexperienced are protected from imposition, and kept from the foul snares laid for their capture, (or rather for the capture of their purses,) all will be accomplished that car ceasonably be hoped for. It is said that several Southern gentlement of wealth, who have any just arrived at manhood, and who formently visited Seratoga and to abandon their wend summer by the starting at the summer capture of the dangerous and shameless pitch, to which gambling had been carried. They may now resume their wonted visits, for the authorities of the village express a determination to enforce the new laws. It will break up some of the small business that was formerly carried on in the partieus of the dangerous and shameless pitch, to which gambling hells; but the money that was spent three will find its way to other places, where it will do more good to the town. The structure of the season has more provided charler confers another privilege on the corporate powers of Saratoga, namely—that of taxing shopewers of Saratoga, namely—that of taxing should be relied to the startogate of the same the startogate of the same

hipped in the bud here the other day. As I am re-liably informed, the matter came about in this wise:—A number of ladies casually discussing the merits of the new costume, suddenly conceived the idea of getting up a number of the dresses, and making a grand bloomer turnout some fine mornrand Bloomer turnout some fine ing, all going together to keep that these preparations were going on became known at one of the smaller, but respectable hotels, and before half a dozen hours had elapsed, a set of wags had procured a Bloomer fit out and a subject to wear it. This subject was a woman some sixty years of age, well known in the village, and who, for a consideration, willingly agreed, not and years of age, well known in the village, and who, for a consideration, willingly agreed, not only to wear the costume, but to display it to the best advantage. Accordingly, about half-past four o'clock, P. M., or when the ladies of the hotels were enjoying their after dinner promenade, they were surprised at seeing the cld 'un, in the Bloemer's, come wriggling and twisting along the street, followed by a multitude of urchins and idlers. The old woman had some errand to perform at almost every shop on the principal street, and before she retired, had made a fair exhibition of the new costume to all the village, but especially to the boarders at the hotel where the la lies resided who had given orders for the pants and short frocks. It is needless to say more than that the first ordered lot of the bloomer fixing have not been seen in public. The next day for the pants and short frocks. It is needless to say more than that the first ordered lot of the Bloomer fame have not been seen in public. The next day after the public appearance of the old woman in shorts, a gentleman and lady drove up to the door of the very hotel where the venerable one had been rigged out. The gentleman jumped down, and very politely, and evidently with a great deal of pride, handed out his lady, all togged out in a veritable Bloomer costume. The innocent fair had come from beyond the village bounds, and knew nothing of the former exhibition of feminine trowsers. Common courtesy and respect for the lady induced the gentlemen to keep their countenances until the couple had got within doors. As soon, however, as the pants disappeared, a general guffaw burst out on all sides. The young couple dined, promensded, shopped, and walked to the spring, up the street and down the street, in happy ignorance of the exhibition which had been made the day previous. At several points, they met parties who were interested in the old lady's exhibition. To these, the whole matter came up in such a ludierous light that a titter, and sometimes an out-and-out laugh, could not be suppressed; but, conscious of her own independence, and unconscious of the real cause of merriment, the young entillator of the Bloomer's marched on throughout all Paratoga, and was never informed of her real position until a late hour in the day. They left, and it is not received on the books of the hotel who the verdant philesophers were. The transaction helped to make excitement, and so was valuable.

I date this letter from the United States Hotel, but I have not talled to learn what is going on at

I date this letter from the United States Hotel.

action helped to make excitement, and so was valuable.

I date this letter from the United States Hotel, but I have not failed to learn what is going on at the other public houses. Congress Hall has also been thoroughly overhauled, and is ready to receive and make comfortable its share of the traveling public. Mr. Brown, the proprietor, was always popular, and the best proof that he retains the good will of his acquaintances, exists in the fact that, after having been once at his house, they come back and bring their friends with them. If to deserve success makes a man and house successful, Mr. Brown and Congress Hall must ruceed.

E. K. Collins is among the guests at old "Congress."

Union Hall is among the guests at old "Congress."

Union Hall is doing remarkably well. The senson, as usual, commenced very early there this summer, and a large number of quiet, unostentations guests are enjoying themselves there. For those who do not seek the full glare of the fashionable sun, Union Hall is an excellent home for the lummer, or for any week or month of the summer. It has not yet been decided what is to be the climateric event of the season. It is, however, said that it will not be a fancy dress ball. The shop keepers and coffeurs say it ought to be, as usual, a costume balls their interests are better sarved by the getting up of these balls than in any other way. Others who have a directing voice, say that contume balls have grown stale, and something new most be brought out. All agree, however, that some grand fete will, as usual, mark the meridian of Fashion's season.

Mundell, the newsman of Saratoga, has got back to near his old stand in Maryin Row. He is just the man for the business. The deepatch with waich be performs the duties of his self-imposed office is wonderful. The cans of the evening train, as a usual thing, have not disgorged half their possengers before his boys are at the hotels crying at the top of their lungs, "Ere's the New York Herold of this mornip," and "Have the Herold, six T' fee all

I have learned from the very best source of information.

I give you a list of the names of some of the prominent visiters at the United States Hotel. Three or four of those named are not in the house at present, but they have been here, taken passession of their apartments, and gone for a few days to the mountains or lakes, prior to entering upon the summer campaign of fashionable pleasure. Most of the list, however, are now here:—Chevalier Hulsemann, (Austrian Minister.) of Washington; G. L. Beckman andlady, Mr. De Rham, Mrs Sohmult, Miss Lynch, J Tuckerman and family, C. Suydam and lady, Mr. De Rouge and lady, Miss N. Chazournes, G. W. Morris, lady, and two daughters. B. R. Stevens and family, Dr. Stevens, Edward Minturn, N. G. Kortight, Geo. N. Miller, Mrs Jacob Little and son, Mrs. Colford Jones and daughter, E. Kettlets and family, Count de Dion, of New York, James C. Fisher and family, Mr. J. Ringgold Wilmer, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ive, of Providence, R. I.; Robert G. Shaw, A. E. Baebelder, C. T. Appleton and lady, of Boston; J. H. Groosbeek, John B. Bibb and lady, of Kentucky; J. Brandt and lady, W. S. Perrotte, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Gale, of Troy.

BOSTON, June 28, 1851.
The Weather-The Vermont Whig Convention-Opinions on the Action of the Pennsylvania Whigs

- Massachusetts Affairs. Those persons who have been complaining of the tardiness of summer in making its appearance, have had no occasion to complain during the last eight or nine days. With one or two exceptions, they have been hot enough for anything except your calamander, which would freeze in any weather under 190 of Fahrenbeit. It has not been ordinary June heat, but an instalment in advance, from the heat of August-sultry, prickly, and of that character of which Mr. Dives, late of Jerusalem, expressed his conviction, on a certain occasion, that it would be all the more agreeable if tempered with a little water containing a lump of ice from Ararat, or snow from Lebanon, It has been a period of what Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, in his eloquent, but unintelligible history of the war of 1812, calls "canicular sympathies." Are you aware that Boston is the hottest city in the United States? So it is, and I undertake to say that our heat, like our cold, is of the take to say that our heat, like our cold, is of the most undeniable quality. It takes our heat to melt cur ice. I look upon the warmth of our nasty, dusty, crooked, crabbed, picturesque old city as a special dispensation of Pravideuse, to benefit the ice trade. Others, who are very like the wicked, take a different view of the subject, and declare that we are hot because our "location" is in the immediate vicinity of a certain unnameable region, to which it has been generally supposed that Boston has a more than ordinary antipathy. Much might be said in support of each of these theories. Your reporters and the telegraph—worthy allies—have sent the proceedings of the Vermont Whigh State Convention over half the United States by this time. I can only tell you what has been said of that convention by party men here. Vermont is so thorough a whig State, that her action does not ordinarily attract much attention; but this year it, was looked to, and looked for. The Webster whigs expected a little 'spontaniety" in favor of Mr. Webster, though from the vague manner in which they talked on the subject it should not seem that they had any very definite grounds for their expectations. Like some other people who "have expectations," however, they have had nothing else. Some of them accuse Col. Schouler, of the Boeton Alus, of having attended the convention for no other purpose except to intrigue sgainst Mr. Webster; and as the gallant colonel is fully committed to an illustrious Scoretary, and as fully committed to an illustrious general, there is more of truthfulness in the report, it is probable, than is usual in such cases. It does not appear that the Scott men pushed their man, thereby acting, it is thought by politicians here, more sensibly than did the Pennsylvania whigs. Speaking of the latter, I am reminded that the Webster whigs of Boston are pleased with the nomination of Gea. Scott by the Pennsylvania Convention. They say that the defeat of Johnston for Governor, next fall, is certain; and that that will carry most undeniable quality. It takes our heat to melt cur ice. I look upon the warmth of our nasty, duslikely to proscribe the old democrats. Should a certain New England nomination be urged, certain facts connected with the election of a United States Senator may come to light that will open the eyes of the South to the value of judicial decisions is matters connected with the Fugitive Slave law. There is no part of the Union waere the game of bumbug is carried on so magnificently as it is in Ecston, in political matters. We are a pious people, sir, but we have our privileges, and we make use of them, too. What is the use of being hely, if one can't play the devil a little?—and not a little

of them, too. What is the use of being hely, if one can't play the devil a little'—and not a little either.

The leaven of the democratic committee's address is working through the whole mass of the party, and bids fair to produce great results. The country presses appear to be about equally divided. The *Wocastar Pulladium,* which has very little sympathy with the free soilers and abolitionists, but which has always opposed the Fugitive Slave law on constitutional grounds, speaks even contemptuously of the address; while the *Loneal* Advertiser,* another influential journal of the democratic side, and friendly to the coalition, favors that document. The *Boy State*, a racy paper, printed at Lyan, and which had much to do with the election of Mr. Rantoul, denounces the doctrines of the address. As its editor is Clerk of the House of Repress natives, at \$10 per day, and his son is assistant clerk of the same body, at \$6 per day, his journal is heardly what lawyers would call a "famous witness" to the merits of the coalition. The *Springfield Post*, the *Pitts/feld Swn*, and the *Burnstuble Post*, all old democratic journals, take the compromise side. Some are as yet silent, or write dubiously, waiting for the event. To an intelligent observor, it is very apparent that the coalition is in a dangorous state, and that a feather weight thrown into the scale sgainst it would cause it to break down. But will anything be done toward breaking it down! I can only say that the question of abandoning the present State government, and of sending delegrates to the convention at Worcester to support tenenal Cuching for Governor, has been discussed in more than one democratic circle during the last ten days. Governor Boutwell is thought to be so decidedly free-soilish that many, who esteem bim as a man, deam him him an uurafe leader for the democracy on the even of a l'residential contest. The probability, lowever, is, that the struggle in the State convention of the Scate on the democratic circle during the issue of the demo either.
The leaven of the democratic committee's ad-

this point, which will give a xet to the emenal action of the demoorable party.

But, after all, the fate of parties in this State
will be decided, not by the action of State conventions and kindred bodies, but by the exertions of a
few individuals in various localities; and, in this
respect, each party is likely to encounter about
some amount of disease. Perhaps the coal

as being in power, has the most internal trouble to expect—trouble growing out of the bad management and cowardice of those at the head of the government, and who are wholly unfit to lead anywhere or in anything. It is the Webster movement which will cause the whigs great difficulty. There may not be exactly a fight in their State Convention, but there will be bad feeling excited; and if the Webstermen should bear themselves as arrogantly then as they do now, the effect will be folt at the polls in November. It is very commonly said, that the whig leaders are little desirons of carrying the State next fall, preferring to make their grand attempt a year later, when the Presidential election may have the effect of harmonizing them. But little reliance can be placed on this view of affairs, for upon the Legislature to be chosen, next fall, will devolve the work of districting the State for members of Congress, and the whigs cannot be indifferent to that. Let the coalition carry the next Legislature, and no intelligent man would give sixpence for the whig chance of carrying accove three of the eleven districts into which the Saate is to be divided. This is something that party instinctively attends to, and which leaders who are wise will not neglect.

Several more persons have been added, this week.

sixpense for the whig chance of carrying above three of the eleven districts into which the State is to be divided. This is something that party instinctively attends to, and which leaders who are wise will not neglect.

Several more persons have been added, this week, to the list of whig candidates for the nomination for Governor, the principal of which are, George Ashman of Springfield, and Mr. Bigelow, now Mayor of Boston. It is supposed that these gentlemen have been brought forward by the ultra temperance interests, and that they may prove very formidable rivals to Mr. Clifford. Among the political gossip of the city is this:—At a sort of informal meeting of leading whigs, a few days since, at which Mr Winthrop was present, the chances of several of the gentlemen who have been named for the nomination were discussed, but not a word was said about Mr. Winthrop's prospects; whereupon that gentleman asked what was to become of him, and if he was to be shelved i—questions very easy to propound, but mighty hard to answer. They were very natural questions, too; for when a man have been a prominent political leader for some fifteen years, he does not fancy being labelled and put aside in the very prime of life. If the whig press speaks the sentiments of the whig voters, Mr. Winthrop need not fear much, so far as the nomination is concerned, for he is evidently its favorite. His place of residence, however, and his want of popular qualities, may cause a convention to hesitate before placing him in nomination. The salition would not greatly fear either him or Mr. Clifford, but it would fear either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Walley; and the fight, if one is to be made in good earnest, must be under a popular leader.

The free soilers are very quiet. They are a better managed party than either of the others, and are waiting for the hour of action with a good deal of calm confidence. They also have a gubernatorial candidate to select; but they are not quarreling about the matter, though their chance of having the office of Go

Graduates of the United States Military Academy-Annual Examination, June, 1831. OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1851 The following is a statement exhibiting the first

class of Cadets of the United States Military Aca demy, arranged in the order of general merit, as

determined in the ant	ual exan	ination in June, 1851.
and the particular co	rps and r	egiment for which its
		the Academic Board
Order. Names.	Recommen	ded for. State.
1 Geo. L. Andrews	Corps of B	ing rs. Massachusetts.
2Jas H. C. Morton.	do.	Pennsylvania.
2. Geo T. Balch	ropog i Bi	ng rs. Onto.
4. Wm. G. Welcker	do.	Tennessee.
5. Alex. Piper		Pennsylvahia.
6. Jas Thompson	do.	New York.
7. Caleb Huse		Massachusetts.
8. Kenner Garrard 9. B Harden Helm	do.	Ohio,
10. Ed. H. Day	do.	Kentucky.
11. Alvan C. Gillern	do.	
12. De Witt N. Root.	do.	New York.
13. Alex J. Perry	do.	Connecticut.
14. Lainh N. Moore		
15. Jno Edwards Jr.		Pennsylvania. Maine.
16. A. J S. Molinard.		New York.
17. H. E. Maypardier.		Dist of Columbia
18. David Bell		Iowa.
19. Robt Williams		Virginia
20. Jno. Mendenhall		Indiana
21. Martin Parks, Jr.		North Carolina.
22. Hyait C Ransom.		New York.
23. Alex. McRas		North Carolina.
24. Chas E. Norris		Indiana
25. Gurdon Chapin		
26. Jno C. Kelton	do.	Pennsylvania.
27 . W. H. Morris		New York
18. James Curtiss, Jr.		fitinois.
29. R. E Patterson		Pennsylvania.
10. Thos. J C. Amory		Massachusetts.
31. Wm. D Whipple.		New York
32. Hepry C. Hodges.		Vermont
33 James Daniel		North Carolina.
34 Boger Jones, Jr		Dist of Columbia.
35. Adelphus F. Boud		Ohio
36. Melanet's Smith.		Alabama.
37. Ed. A. Palfrey	do.	Louisiana.
28. Jno. T. Stoaff	do.	Dist.of Columbia.
19. Henry F. Witter.	40.	Pennsylvania.
40. Jes. G. Tilfor 1	do.	Kentucky
41. Jas. B. Greene	do,	New York.
		ATTACK THE OWNER OF THE OWNER.

42 Law J. Baker ... do. New York.
42 Law J. Baker ... do. North Carolina.
The examination of the other classes has not yet been received at the department.

* Or Ordnance, Infantry. Dragoons, or Mounted Rifle

men.
† Or Dragoons or Mounted Riflemen. WASHINGTON, July 5, 1851.

Incidents of the Fourth-The Administration and Gen Scott-The Republic Disposed to be Accommodating-The Unfolding Mysteries of the Gardines Clain-Where is the Secretary of the Treasury? There were not less than four prominent whig

candidates for the Presidency on the platform, around Mr. Webster, yesterday, including the Con stitutional Expounder,-but whether he, or the Chief Magistrate, or the General in-Chief, or the Attorney General, is to come uppermost, the convention and the samb race will have to determine We expect that two or three of them will have to run from a portending disagreement at Philadelphia.

Secretary Marcy was close alongside of Gen. Scott. "In the hands of men who are truly great, the pen is mightler than the sword." But, not withstanding that terrible correspondence, from the soup to the nuts and raisins, there was not the Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury,

Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, was present, like the late Secretary of War, among the invited guesis. Mr. Walker has been offered a princely fortune to go out and prosecute certain land claims in California; but it is doubtful whether he will go, for, singular as it may appear, he has just commenced making money, since he left the Treasury Department, in the practice of the law. George Washington Parke Custis, Esq. of Arlingten, Va., and Zachariah Walker, of Prince George's county, Md., were the only persons present yeaterday, who were present at the laying of the real corner stone of the capitol, in 1788, by George Washington.

All the cabinet were present, except Mr. Corwin, the very man of all others, whose presence is now

All the cabinet were present, except Mr. Corwin, the very man of all others, whose presence is now required in Washington. We regret to learn that he is suffering from chills and fevers in Ohio.

The policy of the administration towards Gen. Scott, it might be supposed, after the proceedings at Lancaster, would be that of armed neutrality, if not something worse. But le, and behold the Republic comes out in favor of Gen. Scott, in a mederate way, as perhaps the best that can be done. But we think the declaration may be safely made, and we do make it—and not without information either—that the administration are not satisfied with the platform of Gov. Johnston and Gen. Scott in Pennsylvan is, as I that they expect the Governor and all converned to have a hard time of it, in the clociter; and that the president is at best but indifferent to the result, as far as anything is known of his opinions.

nt to the result, as far as any one grainers.
There are no material improvements in the suslicious appearances of the Gardiner claim, since
or het anylees. It is a curious affair; and if a
fraud, ore of the woost splendid that has seen perpetiated since the organization of the government.
Intunerable reports are incirculation respecting
the observery of new proofs of fraud, of a compiratic observery of new proofs of fraud, of a compirain conjunction with certain rnishing the reals, signatures,

books of certain silver mines in San Luis Pot sil. On the other hand, it is said that Dr. Gardinare has left all his funds except \$10,000 in the care of Corcoran & Co. of this city, which could hardly be the case if his claim was a fraud.

The interest of the Searchary of the Treasury in certain Mexican claims, sold out to George Law and others, is said to have covered \$45,000 of this Gardiner claim. If the thing is a fraud, Corwin will therefore be reduced to the question of making up the deficiency as far as he is implicated, to the Treasury. The President has expressed his determination to sift the matter to the bottom; but it is understood he has no doubt as yet, not withstanding the testimony of Mr. Porte, of the validity of the claim. We shall see. If the President does not sift the matter to the bottom, Congress will.

The Oxford Bank Case.

DEVELOPEMENTS OF THE FINANCIERS.

Before Justice Mountfort.

JULY 3.— The State against Miles A. Bradley, at the Complaint of Robert Barber. for Obtaining Money under False Pretences.—Cross-examination of Benjamin F. Weymouth, continued.—Did Mr. St John, in the conversation in which he told you that he had gone over to Oxford with Bradley. Inform you that it was stipulated in the arrangement with Barton, that Barton was to be Precident of the Bank!

A.—I don't recollect whather he Ale

ment with Barton, that Barton was to be President of the Bank?

A.—I don't recollect whether he did or not.

Q.—Isid he at any time tell you so?

A.—I don't know that he did. There was so much said, and it is so long ago, that I cannot remember.

Q.—When you say that there was so much said, what subject do you refer to as the subject of conversation?

A.—I refer to the Oxford Bank.

Q.—Do you mean that there was so much said by Mr.

St. John, or in conversations between you and him, concerning the Bank?

A.—I don't mean to say it was with him.

Q.—How many conversations had you with St. John on that subject?

A.—I don't recollect any particular number.

Q.—Had you as many as ten't.

Q.—Had you as many as twenty?

A.—I dor't know.
Q.—Had you as many as twenty?
A.—I don't recollect.
Q.—Had you as many as fifty?
A.—I don't recollect the number.
Q.—Was recollect the number.

he subject of the Oxford Bank purchase take place?

A.—I don't recol eet.

Q.—Was it before or after you heard that St. John had been to Oxford.

A.—I had conversation with him before six months. I should thit k. It had no reference to the parties in this

A.—I had conversation with him before six inonans. I should thick. It had no reference to the parties in this investigation.

Q.—When was your first conversation with St. John in relation to this case, after you had seen Bradley at Worcester in the beginning of October?

A.—It was, I think, four or five days.

Q.—Did you call on St. John at that time in reference to the contemplated Bank purchase?

A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you and he talk together on the subject?

A.—I don't know. We might have done so.

Q.—What do you mean, them, by saying that this was the first conversation you had with St. John, on the subject of the contemplated bank purchase, in connection with the parties to this investigation, after you had seen Bradley at Worcester.

A.—I mean I don't know what was said at that conversation.

A —I mean I don't know what was said at that conversation.

Q— How do you know, then, that the conversation related to the contemplated bank purchase, in conversation with the parties to this investigation, if you don't remember anything that was said in the conversation?

Counsel for defendant here said it was evident witness did not understand the question, for his answer was no answer to the question.

Counsel for the State insisted upon taking the answer as it was given.

Counsel for defendant said he declined to go any further till the justice came in. This was frivolous.

Counsel for plaintiff—You must not lose your tempor because you find your witness tripping. It is unprofessional.

because you find your witness tripping. It is unprofessional.

The Judge came into the room, when counsel for plaintiff stated that his object was to sift, the witness to the bottom. If it took a year to do so. These witnesses were brought up to impeach Mr. Barber's testimony.

The Judge said he would like the case to be finished in his lifetime, and he decided, therefore, that the examination should proceed.

The witness then said he wanted to correct the formar answer in which he said he did not know whether they talked together on the subject or not; they did have some conversation on the subject or not; they did have some conversation on the subject or not; they did have some conversation on the subject or not; they did have some conversation on the subject or not yet they you or St. John or both, on the subject?

A.—He said he had been to Oxford with Mr. Bradley. Counsel for the State here said—I wish to put you on your guard. The question refers to a period before St. John went to Oxford.

Witness—Then I have been all wrong. The subject was mentioned, but I cannot tell any thing pagicular that was raid on the occasion, before St. John went to Oxford?

Q.—Can you tell the substance of what was said?

Q.—Can you tell the substance of what was said?

Q.—Can you tell the substance of what was said?
A.—I cannot.
Q.—Haw, then, can you say the subject of the bank purchase was taiked of when you cannot tell either the particulars or the substance of what was said?
A.—It might have been mentioned, but it is so long ago. I cannot recollect what was said.
Q.—Have you any recollection that anything was said on the subject of the bank purchase?
A.—My impression is that he spoke to me about Mr. Bradley a friend of bis from Clucinnati, about purchasing this Oxford Bank. I think I told him I saw Mr. Bradley at Worcester. I don't recollect anything further at that time.
Q.—Did St. John tell you who, if any one, was to be interested with Bradley in the purchase?
A.—I don't think he mentioned any one.
Q.—Did St. John tell you that himself would be interested in the purchase?

ed in the purchase?

. —I think not.

. —Did he mention Barber's name in that co

tion?

A.—I don't think that he did.

Q.—Had you heard of Barber's name being mentioned a connection with the purchase by any one at that time?

Q.—Had you remember

Q.—Had you say conversation with St. Jahn on the subject before he and Brad.cy went to Oxford on the 15th October?

A.—I don't recollect,
Q.—Did you know, or had you heard that he and Bradley were going to Oxford?
A.—I did not

A—Rome two or three days after they left for Oxford.
Q—How did you learn it?
A.—By letter from Mr. Hobart, and by Mr. T. P. St.
John, after his return; think either the same day or the
next, or at least two or three days.
Q.—Was that the first time you had seen St. John
after the conversation with him as above detailed?
A.—I don't know that I had any conversation with
him in the interval.
Q.—Did you call on him after he left Oxford, in
consequence of receiving Hobard's letter?
A.—Very likely I did. I don't know that that was
the reason.

reason.

State the conversation between you and St. John

Q.—State the conversation between you and St. John at that meeting.

A.—I was in his office; I don't know whether he mentioned the subject first or I; he trid me he had been over to Oxford with Mr. Bradley, and the contract had been made with Mr. Bratton in relation to the purchase of the bank; he said they went to Worcester, and I think he said they made the contract there; I then asked him if he was going to be interested with Bradley; he said no, that he wanted the control himself or something to that effect. That is as near the substance of the conversation as possible; there may have been more said.

Q.—Is this the same conversation to which you have referred as taking place after you received Hobart's letter;

A.—This was after I received Hobart's letter; I don't

letter?

A.—This was after I received Hobart's letter; I don't remember whether it is the same conversation; as near as I can received, it is the same.

Q.—Did St. John, in that conversation, tell you that you and Hobart should receive, in addition to being directors of the bank, an extra compensation for your receives.

A.—I den't recollect whether he told either one or the

services?

A.—I den't recoilect whether he told either one or the other, at that time.

Q.—Did he tell you so, or anything like it, at any conversation?

A.—He told me, at some time, if Bradley carried the matter through, he would want me and Hobart as directors, but I don't recoilect that he ever said anything about extra compensation to me he said he would we his influence with Braziley to have Hobart well paid and made cashier, if he wanted it; it is so long ago that my memory is not very clear on the subject.

Q.—Was the statement in respect to you and Hobart being made directors, and Hobart being well paid and made cashier, it ore conversation?

A.—I don't know.

made cashisr, it ore conversation?

A —I don't know.

Q.—Was it stated that these things were to be done in consideration of your helping through with the purchase?

A —I don't know.

Q.—Way were you to be a director?

A —I dou't know, I don't think St. John told me the

A —1 don't know, I don't think St. John told me the reason.

Q — Did you know at the time of your conversation with St. John, after you received Hobart's letter, that Bradley was to go tortxined in a few days?

A —1 don't recollect now positively.

Q — Were you informed of it!

A —I don't recollect now positively.

Q — Have you any recollection of Bradley's Intention to go to Oxford in a few days?

A — I have not.

Q — Did you about that time, advise Hobart to be present at any interview between Barton and Bradley, to take place at Oxford, in a few days after that courcession!

Consider the content of the recount that he may have

Cuestion objected to on the ground that he may have advised him by letter; and if by letter, that the letter should be produced; "advise" was ambiguous.

Judge—Then frame the question, "by letter or otherwise?"

where the content with that. Counsel for State—We are content with that. Counsel for defendant still insisted on the illegality of the question. He contended the letter should be produced.

The judge decided the question should be put, and the witness answered he did not recalied.

Q—Did you at or about this time, know, or were you intermed, and if so, by whom, that \$10,000 had been raised for the real or cetensible purpose of siding in the purchase of the bank?

A—I don't know that I was; nor of any other sum that I weeklet.

Q - Was it your intention at or about that time, that you and Hobert should take the first of any money that was or might be raised for the purpose of purchasing the question was objected to by the counsel for defen-

dent.
Commel for State, mid he asked the question in that
frim because to could prove it was the very language
med by witness, though he has denied acting as agent up
to this time. If course let the other side allows the contents of a letter tabe given in evidence, then he would not
it it are the question. to be to be the question.

Counsel for detendant maintained that to ask a man's latentien, when the intention does not result in an act, was illegal.

about that time. Who were

A.—Mr. Danforth and Mr.
Q.—Had not your negotiath but
through before your conversation with
bis return from Oxford?
A.—I don't recollect.
Q.—If you don't recollect, how earn yo
hed any reference to that negotiation, is
the last question but three?
A.—I think my negotiations with Da
fallen through at the time of the conv
John. I don't know whether my
Moore had broken off then.
Q.—Please produce all the letters fro
in relation to this subject, which are in
or under your control.

Col. B. F. Weymouth, Esq.—Dear Sir—this morning safe and sound. Have not as S. B., but shall during the day. Have no him, and put this into the office. All is que Endosed I send you Ten dollars. Ples regards for your kindness, which shall at tiprocated.

Respects to Gen. James McKay. Shall the morrow more fully. Put them through if you can. Yours, in haste, A. GR.

NORTH OXFORD, 12, Novel Col. B. F. Wey mouth, Esq.—Dear Sir.—I termed favor came to hand. As regards think will fulfil his contract with Bradley purchase out five directors, and place five stead acceptable to the present board. We men of Oxford, and will conduct the affau usual. You and myself have nothing

concern.

I have sold all my right and title in the factor of Brumel's. Can we do anything together in If so, I will come on. I look upon the bask the board, as far as you and I are concerned. Bo much for St. John and Bradley's coming to steal the march on me.

Write per mail. Yours,

Ko brandy as yet.

Worksparen House, December

Col. B. P. Weymouth, Eeq.—Dear Sir-have met you and Barton here this day, says, that if you come loaded you canthrough. I hepe that something will be d. Have dot got the note discounted yet, b of doing so in all this week.

Will send the become as negla as I. Keep the man on the hip. You, a head. If Barton has the momey, w. Oxford financier. No mistake. Write in haste,

Respects to Barber. Bradley, and the Q.—Look at Hobart's letter of the 17t ay who is meant by D in the last line. A.—I have no doubt it is Danforth. I. M. Danforth.

The witness, after reading and looking f at the letter, at length said it was his hand as follows:

New Yoax. Oc. Geo. Hobart, Eeq.—Dear Sir—Yours of the letter, at length said it was his hand see St John. He told me that Mr. B; and his over there to see Barton in relation to buyin trol of the bank, and that they have made ar with him about it, on certain conditions. He ten them that he can get it for them St. Jo that in the arrangement he had stipulated the lawrence to be directors; Barton to be President we were to have something extra for all our the late says that you can be made Cashler, it is, provided we will assist in carrying the matte Bradley will do as he says about it. He gi reasons for going over, that your ideas were to he also wanted to see Barton and the place coul till the money is raised. You must see; Barton, and figure with him. I think we can right yet. Danforth won't do anything at pre thought he is a tittle deranged. This other am negotiating with, says he is ready to take provided he can get it all together, at once; not willing to advance without security. He to run any risk in the matter. He is a figure with him and the place on Monday or Tuesday, to see B, like for you to be present. Get the mon you can. We will take the first we cay you the day after you left. I sent that o separate envelope, directed to Oxford; yeles received it ere this. Write every of the news but keep cool. We can cath molasce than tineger. Me sends his sent mine to Mrs. H. Yours truly.

Story Area of the contraction of the cerdings.

way it was obtained will lead to some furthe cerdings. The case was then adjourned till Saturday.

The case was then adjourned till Saturday, adjourned at the instance of defendant's cut lerday, and yesterday it was again adjourned tince of defendant's counsel, who pleaded a In the report published in Thursday's paper 5 tephen Barton. Jr., and M. A. Bradley or been attached to the agreement about the the Oxford Bank. There is also an error column of the report, in the testimony of \$15,000 for \$1500. To the question in the ration of Mr. Weymouth, "Did you never the conversation at the New England House, Barber mentioned in connection with the following words were omitted at the end Mr. Hobart, as above." The answer was a could not have been correct without the adquestion.

INTERESTING CASE IN NEW ORLEAN

INTERESTING CASE IN NEW OBLEANS
CLAIMANTS TO A FOUNDLING.—A very intended exciting case was tried yesterday befor Larue, of the First District Court. The plathe case was Mrs. Wilhelmina 'Fabler. without the court for a writ of habers corpus Mrs. Josephine Dewey, to require her to-precent the body of a certain infant child, Augusta Wilhelmina, aged twelve months lawful protector and custodienne she claime by virtue of the following facts:—When the child was about two months old, it was led door of a house on Ramparl street, adjacen residence of Mrs. Fabler, who, at the resome persons, undertook its charge, and for performed her duties, until about seven may when, having to go to Havana, she left charge of another person, who delivered the father of the corporation, our wor by whom it was delivered to Mrs. Dewerefuces to surrender it. Mrs. Dewey, it the writ, produced the child incourt, but that she had the nine points of law in her wit, possession—that she had taken good infant, and would continue to do so; she the sisted the pretension of Mrs. Fabler. The conscious infant lay in the lap of Mrs. D. d argument of the case, and amused itself by and cutting other infantile capers, very the delight of its assumed parent, the annuthe sherif, and somewhat to the discot the learned lawyers in the case, whose grations were interrupted in rather an unmanner, by what old Horace called the foreign of the property in dispute, the context is the property in dispute, the context is the property in dispute, the context is the books of the Judges, as a proper on His honor, the Mayor, having waive the property in dispute, the context is two ladies, whose characters did not acf. Larue, that they were, either of them, verdepositories and guardinns of a little tender som of womanhood. So, after hearing both p and looking very expressively at the Hitle faced, bright-eyed, chubby checked cherul Judge proceeded to render a decision. The said he did not consider it would be asfe to the child with either claimant, and as the duty of cou ness. He therefore ordered that the child be taken by the Sheriff and delivered over Orphan Asylum, and the entrance fee he woo himself. The fat, joily Deputy Sheriff the vanced to Mrs. Dewey, who, with a loud out sorrow and lamentation, delivered the childicoutstretched arms of the officer; whereap little Wilhelmina, in spite of the very axis fascinating look assumed by the Sheriff for casion, raised a most vigorous outery, which through the court buildings, to the great a many anxious papas who were there asse At the same time, Mrs. Fabler, the plaintiff hotess corpus, also joined in the general these three voices, together with the urg tulations in same of the Sheriff, made as quartette as we have heard Dr a long nally, however, the little one was borne umph by the Deputy Sheriff, and is, whilst we now write, sleeping sweetly cently in a neat, clear little cradle watched by those tenderest of all par sisters of charity, virtue, and philaxidevote their lives and affections to the orderest Delta, June 28.

The Navy in the Mexican N

The Navy in the Mexican I should like to know, th culated paper, why is it the state Mexican war are excludfought and toxied, u